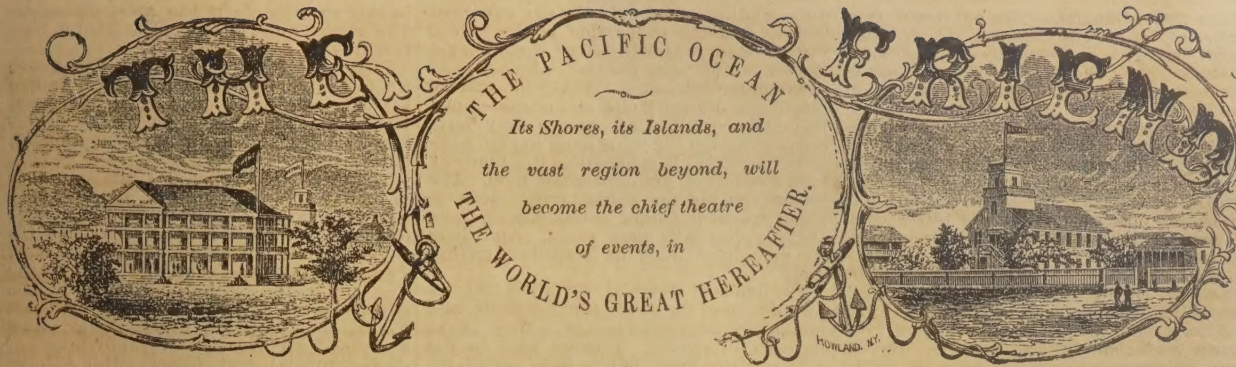




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THE FRIEND.

APRIL 1, 1881.

Arrival of the "Morning Star."

Welcome, welcome, useful messenger, on another safe return from a long nine months' cruise among the Micronesian Islands! At Fort Street Church last Sabbath evening, Captain Bray gave a bright sketch of her cruise. His report was most cheering. There has been a large increase of church members, in the Gilbert Islands and at the Mortlock group. He spoke of the new Training School on Kusaia, or Strong's Island. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, who has been nine years at the Marshall Islands, and one on Strong's Island, preached at the Bethel Sabbath morning, from the text, Romans, 1:16, "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation." He illustrated this passage by showing how the gospel had power to change the degraded heathen into the gentle and humble Christian. He spoke from personal observation. Mr. Rand has spoken at the Bethel Vestry and at Fort Street. It is encouraging and refreshing to listen to men who have pushed their way into the dark places of heathenism and come back to report of the transforming power of the gospel. Both Messrs. Whitney and Rand, with their wives, visit the United States, but expect to return next year to their field of labor in Micronesia.

"There is no greater mistake," said Dr. Bushnell, "than to suppose that Christians can impress the world by agreeing with it. No; it is not conformity that we want; it is not being able to beat the world in its own way; but it is to stand apart and above it, and to produce the impression of a holy and separate life. This only can give us a true Christian power."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S MOTHER.

Late papers from United States are crowded with notices of the inauguration of the new President. His admirable fitness for the high position is generally admitted even by his political opponents. His college career, war experiences and congressional life are diffusely dwelt upon as contributing to qualify him for the Presidency. There is one element in his training which we have not seen touched upon, and that is his mother's influence in early childhood.

We chanced to pick up at Whitney & Robertson's bookstore, a few days, since President Garfield's Life, by Major Bundy. This work we have read with intense interest. It appears that his mother was left a widow with four children and was compelled to struggle with many trials and hardships but with true womanly dignity and christian purpose she nobly trained her children in the fear of God. The following paragraph, opens a window through which we may take a glance at the home-life of President Garfield in early youth:

"The widow Garfield was a great Bible reader, and taught her children to read it. She regularly walked to her "Disciples" meeting-house, three miles away, every Sunday for years, and took the children with her. Later a church was organized in the little school-house on her land. In all ways she impressed religious truth on her children, and kept them not only from bad habits but from bad thoughts. Anything that approached impurity of life and speech, in any degree, was hateful to her beyond expression. In that household there was a sort of flaming sword swinging constantly against all forms of indecency and immorality. Yet the widow Garfield was the farthest possible from what might be called the sanctimoniousness of religion. She did not bring any of its forbidding aspects into the family. She was not merely a cheerful, but a jolly woman, a woman of great "heartiness," an exquisite singer, and had a memory almost marvellous. It is General Garfield's belief that she could have sung for forty-eight hours consecutively from her large repertory, if her strength could have held out that long. She knew an infinite variety of songs—hymns, ballads, and the war songs of 1812, such as those describing the fight of the Guerriere and the Wasp and Hornet, and all those naval engagements. Whenever the children were depressed or dull she would sing and fill their hearts with vigor and cheer. She was full of life and of a cheerful and robust morality that knew no taint."

DON'T CARE A FIG.—The old saying may or may not be true. It will depend on circumstances. Good fresh figs are not now very plentiful. Some years ago, a Christian Chinaman arrived here, and it fell in our way to befriend him; months have passed away, and we have not seen him. A few mornings since, the same man brought to our door six nice fresh Turkish figs. He left with a smile, uttering words we could not understand!

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 51

HALLE ON THE SAALE.

I am going to give myself the pleasure of sending you a few words in reference to this pleasant University town where I have been spending a delightful winter of study, trusting that they will not be wholly without interest for you. The name of the town is almost always given with that of the river which here winds and curves picturesquely through the low-lying country which characterizes this part of Germany. The region is a well-known one in Prussia; not very far away is the Saxon boundary and Leipzig; to the north is Magdeburg; only a few hours distant by train is Berlin, while to the south is the beautiful region of Thuringia. The town is many centuries old, and still retains much of its ancient appearance, though modernizing influences are now busily at work here. There was very early a settlement of Servian slaves here. But these disappeared before the advancing armies of Charlemagne, and we find the name Halle first historically cited in 806 of our era. In the middle ages the town was a centre of great commercial activity. Here were built great churches and convents, and a huge castle dominating the city. The citizens were brave and freedom-loving, and contended valiantly for their rights against the tyrannical rule of Emperors and Bishops, and took an active part in all the political disturbances of successive centuries. Now, after so much unrest and commotion, a better day of peace has dawned upon the ancient town. Here is an excellent university with hundreds of students, very many important philanthropic institutions, foremost among which stands the world-famed Orphan Asylum, founded by Hermann August Franke, of which I have in a previous letter, written you; and here, too, are many flourishing industries and manufactures. During this summer Halle will be the centre of attraction for all this region of country, because of the Industrial exposition which is to be opened in the spring, and to which contributions will be sent from this portion of Germany. The buildings to contain the same are now in process of erection, and present already a fine and imposing appearance. Any one arriving in Halle cannot, I think, fail to be impressed by the "venerableness" of the place, which all the innovations of later times seem powerless wholly to destroy.

Fragments of the old wall encircling the ancient mediæval town still may be seen, set in the midst of new buildings, as a prop and support—faithful and true to the last. The new town is spreading in all directions away from the former limits, and charming promenades bordered with trees have sprung up on the site of the old fortifica-

tions and ramparts. The old town is a labyrinth of crowded, narrow streets, filled with busy life, bordered by old-fashioned houses. The "Market Place" is one of the quaintest and most interesting I have seen in Europe. This great, irregular square with its monuments and encircling houses and churches, has been one of my especial delights this winter. I wish you might see it as it now appears covered with a pure, gleaming mantle of snow. The other morning, notwithstanding the bitter cold, I visited it when the Saturday market was at its height. It formed a picture such as it would be difficult to even imagine in the tropics. The main portion of the "Platz" was filled with market booths, containing all manner of articles, which buyers from town and country could desire. Buyers and sellers were hurrying hither and thither, muffled up in great furs and wraps. Groups of peasants from neighboring villages and estates gathered to exchange greetings, and, notwithstanding the keen and frosty air, laughed and jested merrily in their rough, hearty way. In singular contrast to all this busy, active life at its base, rose above the heads of the peasants below, the stately bronze statue of Handel, the great musician and composer, who was born in Halle in 1685, and died in London in 1759. The artist has executed his work in most praiseworthy style. The figure is very grand and imposing, clad in the rich and elegant court dress in vogue in England in the last century, and which seems especially well adapted for the rather pompous bearing of the composer. At one side is a music stand, bearing the score of that most beautiful of all oratorios, "*The Messiah*." The frost and sun has played all manner of queer tricks with the bronze. The heavy frills and ruffles have grown snowy white. No court hair-dresser could have adjusted his perfumed powder on the curled peruke in finer style than the winter has scattered his sparkling, beautiful crystals. It is high time for the performance to begin; the master stands there in full dress, the audience waits below. But the hand lies motionless under the snowy laces; the *baton* has lost its magic life. Winter, and death, and bronze, have here rule. And yet not wholly—for one heart at least in the surging crowd below grows warm, and faith rises on triumphant wings, and from unseen choirs seem to convey to the listening ear the glorious music of the "*Hallelujah Chorus*." Not very far away, down one of the winding streets is the house where Handel was born. The majority of people pass it without noticing the little tablet there placed which mentions this fact. But this would scarcely be the case with you.

Facing the Handel monument is a very elaborate and splendidly executed monument to the memory of the soldiers of Halle, who fell in the Franco-Prussian war. It serves, at the same time, a practical purpose, being a fountain, surmounted by a German soldier in medieval costume. I like the idea of the fountain. It seems as if the names of the fallen—those of the husbands, the lovers, the brothers, of these women who are busy here this morning in the old market place must speak a welcome in a certain mute way of their own, to them, as they come hither to draw water from those stone basins with their Gothic carvings. As near neighbor to the fountain is a massive and rather clumsily carved stone figure, called "*Roland*," one of the guardians of the city, a figure well known in Hansa cities. He has held his drawn sword pointing heavenwards for many generations. Above him rises a huge and yet finely built tower, one of the ornaments of the city, where the deep-toned bells have their home, which, from time to time, fill the air with great waves of mellow sound. Beyond is the church of "Our Lady"—once Catholic, now Protest-

ant—sending up towards the sky two great spires. On the other side is the gabled "Rath-Haus," and in every direction are towering roofs, and painted windows, and ornamented facades. This old market place has always a charm for me—something like certain old faces you may have seen—to which the years seem to give additional beauty. Nowhere does the blue sky arch itself more lovingly than here. The red and gold of the sunset grow more intense when the dark silhouette of these Gothic spires falls upon them. And here the moonlight finds its worthiest resting place.

The banks of the Saale form the favorite promenade of the good people of Halle, and here, on Sundays and holidays, they are to be seen in crowds. I came here in the autumn; the river banks were peculiarly beautiful; brilliant with all the splendid foliage of the season. In summer the river is filled with boats, carrying gay and happy companies; and far on into the evening the quiet waters reflect the gleam of innumerable colored lights, and the air is filled with the melody of sweet familiar German songs, and student choruses. Just now the river is deserted, and the great meadows, covered with ice, are daily the resort of hundreds of merry skaters. So, you see, even here at the north, life has its poetic side, as well as in the tropics.

Now and then are to be seen here on the streets certain quaint old figures, in solemn black, with long coats ornamented with silver buttons, and wearing immense hats of a most remarkable fashion. They look as if they had stepped out of some old painting, just for a look at the busy modern life filling the streets. These are what are called the *Halloren*, remnants of the former Slavonic (or, as others have it, Celtic) population of this district. They are now only a few hundred in number, and are almost completely lost sight of among the Germans, who have taken their places. They still retain certain ancient customs, and their dress is singular and picturesque. One of their offices, a heritage of the olden times, is to officiate at funerals. Yearly a deputation from their number goes up to Berlin to present certain gifts, salt, eggs, etc., to the Emperor, an ancient custom. Only a few days ago this occurred. The company, dressed in their most characteristic attire, were received in ceremonious style by the Emperor, after which, at dinner, they served the Imperial family at table, presenting the simple gifts which they had brought with them, on golden plates.

The University forms the central point of the life here. There are over thirteen hundred students, and here they form a more important feature than in a large city like Berlin. Much of the old German student life has disappeared with these later days, which seem to be antagonistic to the variety and individuality of more primitive times, and are removing many picturesque features. But there is still much that is interesting to a stranger. Now and then one sees the handsome velvet coats with their elaborate trimmings, which were formally so popular with the students; but these are comparatively rare. But everywhere are to be seen the caps—of all colors; blue, violet, crimson, etc.—of the various societies and associations, which play such an important role in German universities. On festival occasions, when the "Corps-Studenten" and "Verbindungen" appear in full gala costume, with their banners and standards, the sight is a very beautiful and brilliant one.

The ancient university of Wittenberg, where Luther lectured, was united long since with that of Halle, which has itself a considerable historic record. The "Theological Faculty" has always attracted a large number of students here, and this department of the university has certainly,

in this century, been the most elaborate. The number of Theological students here is still large.

In the cemetery on the hill, just above the town, lie men whose names are known beyond the limits of Germany—August Hermann Franke, Professor Tholuck, Professor Muller and others. It is a peaceful, quiet spot.

There are still living in Halle a number of men who, in one way or another, may be counted among the distinguished names of Germany of this century—Professor Ulrich, the well-known Shakesperian scholar, Professor Pott, now very aged, one of the first and most successful workers in the department of Scientific Philology, Robert Franz, the composer, whose sweet songs are known all over the world by lovers of choice music, and others, who I have scarcely time now to specify.

To one day and hour especially in the week have I learned to look forward with peculiar pleasure this winter. Every Saturday towards noon a chorus of boys from the orphan asylum sing one of the beautiful chorals of the German church beneath my window. I shall never forget the rare delight it afforded me the first time I heard them. Suddenly, unexpectedly, came a glorious burst of music, deliciously clear and melodious, from those fresh young throats. It is another of the pleasant old customs of the place that the orphan boys of the school should sing here at certain times in the streets, before certain houses, from whose inmates they receive some little recompense. A more charming interruption in the practical business of the day's life and work could scarcely be imagined.

THE "STUDENT PROFESSOR."

Only a short time since, in 1877, here, in Halle, closed the earthly life and labors of one of the best and greatest men Germany has known in modern times. In fact, this University town is in a large, very large degree, known to America and England because of this man who lived and labored here for more than half a century. As far back as 1831, the well-known author of "Researches in Palestine," Dr. Edward Robinson, said "To the American Christian who travels on this part of the Continent, THOLUCK is undoubtedly the most interesting person whose acquaintance he will make. He possesses a greater personal influence and reputation than any other Theologian in Germany." What was true then of Dr. Tholuck, lovingly styled the "Student Professor," was true for many long years which followed. In Christian homes, all over the world, the name of this German Professor and earnest Christian, and great souled, loving man, has become dear and familiar.

It has been, this winter, my privilege, one which, as you can readily understand, I cherish and prize most highly, to live in the home where, for so many years, this brave Christian soldier, this friend and helper of young men, passed the larger part of his active earthly life; where he gathered about him a remarkable circle of friends and pupils; and where the summons came to him to enter into the glory of the higher Life of Heaven. The widow of Professor Tholuck is still living, and to her kind courtesy and hospitality, I am indebted for one of the most charming experiences of my German life. I cannot resist the temptation here to mention her name in connection with that of the famous Professor and Theologian, by whose side she stood for so many years, winning all hearts by the rare sweetness and beauty of her life. May she long live to carry forward the good work to which she has so nobly devoted her life and her property. One of the finest monuments to the memory of the "Student Professor" is the "Home" for

Theological Students which she has founded and which bears the name of the "THOLUCKSCHEN STIFT."

The whole story of Professor Tholuck's life is full of grand inspiration. It was a life of struggle and of victory. He had to contend, from earliest childhood, with difficulties which would have been almost insuperable for any one who was not filled with a dauntless courage. His intellectual development was precocious and amazing. As a linguist, he was rarely gifted, and was "at home" in an incredible number of languages. But his great power lay in his passionate devotion to the Divine Master and His Cause, and in his boundless love for the students whom he gathered about him. Almost as a youth he began to contend with the proud Rationalism which ruled so widely in Germany in the early part of this century, and his enemies were forced to yield. His lecture-room was thronged by hundreds and hundreds of students fascinated and conquered by the marvelous power, the subtle charm, the convincing eloquence of the man. From all parts of Europe and Germany, from England, and largely from America, came young men attracted by the fame of this devoted Professor, to learn of him. For fifty years, here in Halle, he fought the good fight, and witnessed, as a loving disciple, and anointed and inspired apostle for Jesus Christ, the Friend and Saviour of Humanity.

Here still remain the rooms where he lived and spoke and thought and wrote and prayed. Here are the thousands of books he gathered about him in the long years of his professional activity. The garden, the covered, vine-draped walk, where he caught ever fresh poetic inspiration, and where he spoke words which still live in so many hearts, as mute reminders of him who loved them so well. In the quiet cemetery near the town are the cross and the name and the grave, and in that fuller and more glorious life of the Redeemed, the immortal spirit has entered into the fullness of joy.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF LUTZEN—GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

It required some little energy and determined resolve, strengthened and accented by the thought of the brief time still remaining to me in Germany, to decide to leave my warm, cozy study and books for an excursion into the country in the middle of January, into a world white and cold with snow and winter, but my heroism received more than its meed of reward in the way of agreeable experiences. I found in the Cathedral of Naumburg, recently restored, a host of beautiful miracles and wonders in stone carving, which seemed almost to rival the exquisite traceries of the frost on the ancient windows. The choir with its rows of slender columns, rising in marvelous symmetrical grace, and on reaching the capitals, suddenly bursting into a summer leafage of rarest beauty, delighted me beyond words. Not far away from Naumburg is *Schul Pforta*, perhaps the most famous classical school in all Germany. One could, in visiting this, almost wish that he might grow young once more, in order to have the advantages which are offered here to the young student. Here was formerly a Cisterian convent, but since the times of the Reformation there has been here a school for boys, in the ancient building where the monks once lived and prayed. The fine old church is still standing, and forms a noble centre to the large group of buildings which nestle here at the base of the hills. Through the kind courtesy of several of the Professors, I had a rare opportunity of seeing the method of instruction and study in this most admirable institution, where something like two hundred young men and boys receive such an excellent preparatory education.

All this part of the country which we are now visiting, has been for centuries the battle-ground of contending nations. Yet one only of these culminating historical points have we now time to visit. In the gray of a cold winter morning I muffled myself up in warm wraps for a long drive to the battle-field of Lutzen. Not every heroic historical figure would have had such a charm for me; but to honor the memory of Gustavus Adolphus I would have gone even further. I am sure you have often and with interest read the story of that northern hero of Protestantism, who, leaving his throne and his Swedish Kingdom, came down to Germany to aid his sorely tried brethren in their contest against Imperial tyranny. It was in 1632, in the autumn of the year, that the Swedish King, after various victorious encounters, once more met the Imperial troops under Tilly, on the plain near Lutzen, and not far away from Leipzig. The country still remains so unchanged that it is far from difficult to bring the scene vividly, impressively to mind. There is the little village, now half hidden away under the snow, near which the conflict took place. Even the ungainly, awkward wind-mills on the rising ground above the town are historical. Wallenstein drew up a portion of his forces near them. On one side of the road by which we have come stood the Imperial troops; on the other the Saxon army, and their allies from the north. The Swedish King filled and inspired his men with his own undaunted spirit. On the night before the battle he composed a beautiful hymn. One can see where his thoughts and trust were. At day-break the Swedes and Finns sang the grand choral of Luther, that triumph hymn of the Reformation, "Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott." As the mist and fog of that November morning slowly lifted the two lines advanced towards each other, and the fierce, cruel work began. All this pure mantle of snow covering the ground is not white and deep enough to keep out of one's thoughts the blood-stains which were once here. The King was everywhere; cheering, animating, encouraging his men. His enthusiastic zeal carried him into the thick of the strife. One shot after another reached him, and he fell, wounded and dying, just here, where we are standing. Shortly afterwards the peasants of the district, to whom his name was precious, brought a great, rough boulder and set it up to mark the spot. Then, two centuries afterwards, a large number of Germans assembled, and, in grateful remembrance of the assistance which the Swedish hero had brought their country and their faith in the day of its trial, resolved to erect some lasting mark of respect on the spot where the King breathed his last. In 1837 the monument now standing here was dedicated with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. At the same time the foundation of another monument, not less real, and of a rare and beautiful nature, was laid. A society was formed, called the *Gustav Adolph Verein*, whose object should be to aid poor and struggling congregations of German Protestants in remote districts and in foreign lands in the erection of church edifices, etc. This organization has been of great good and is still one of the best and most practical features in the work of the German church.

The morning when I visited the battle-field and monuments was one of the finest of the winter. Stretching far away to the grey horizon, were immense ocean-like expanses of undulating meadow land, covered with a spotless, gleaming garment of snow. The trees near the monument were covered with a glittering profusion of ice-crystals, which seemed the work of some enchantment. In the center of this white and purified world, was a symmetrical

and beautiful Gothic structure in the form of a canopy over the statue which these peasants so long ago brought hither. The effect of this monument with its inscriptions and its canopy of blue with silver stars, in the midst of this mighty landscape was most striking. The body of the King was taken back to Sweden, where it is now preserved in the royal vault in Stockholm. As you see, the name and fame of the heroic soldier and Christian, has still a power after centuries.

FAREWELL TO GERMANY.

It is far from easy for me to write these words. I would not have thought once it could ever be so hard. In a few days I shall probably be on the other side of the Alps, listening to the dip of Gondola oars in Venetian waters. But a few more hours are left me in the pleasant German Vaterland, and the memories of pleasant years spent here fill my thoughts and prove to me how large a place in my heart, in coming years, Germany will have.

From the first of my stay here, I have felt the warmth and cordiality of German hearts and to-day realize, in the midst of a loving circle of friends, that I am no longer a "stranger in a strange land." There is a certain charm in the German life and character, which can only be appreciated through long and close acquaintance, something as subtle and untranslatable for a stranger and hasty traveller, as the sweetness and tenderness of German "Lieder" and the melody of German Lyric poetry. There is a world of difference between the superficial glance which many take of a land and people from their hotel-windows, and the love which arises from daily contact through years with the same people in many and varying experiences of life. May God bless, with the richest and best of blessings, this great land; from the grand old Emperor who stands as head and father to this people, to the humblest of his subjects. And now, looking back once more to the homes and hearths which have welcomed me here, in so many parts of Germany, to the friends who have taught me what German friendship is, to all the many scenes of intellectual and spiritual inspiration I have found here, I would say from a full heart, "*Auf wieder sehen.*"

FRANK WILLIAMS DAMON.

Halle Germany, }
January 24th, 1881. }

THE SIMPLE GOSPEL EFFECTUAL.—On the evening of the 23d ult., at the Bethel prayer meeting, Mr. Rand, lately arrived on board the Morning Star, made some interesting remarks respecting the progress of the Gospel among the Islands of Micronesia. Among other statements he said that some two years ago, a native missionary from Ascension, by the name of Moses, was placed in Namatuk, one of the Mortlock groupe, containing about 400 inhabitants. With no assistant but his wife, he learned the dialect and began preaching. Success attended his unwearied efforts. At the end of one year, the Rev. Mr. Doane and Mr. Rand visited the Island and to their surprise, they found the people had listened to the gospel message. These two experienced Missionaries were so much pleased with the work, that among the people they found 36 whom, in charity, they thought fit subjects for Christian Baptism. It appeared that the simple people being convinced, that they were sinners accepted of Christ as a Saviour. What more could any sinner do if educated in a Christian land?

THE FRIEND.

APRIL 1, 1881.

Hawaiian Sugar Production.

EDITOR FRIEND:—The following item has appeared in several of the leading American journals:

"Those who are familiar with the capabilities of the Hawaiian Islands, estimate that they can annually produce one thousand, three hundred and thirty-three millions of pounds (1,333,000,000) or over two-thirds of the total sugar consumption of the world."

Allow me briefly to correct this misstatement. The figures in the quotation represent 666,500 tons of sugar. The exports of sugar from these Islands in 1879 amounted to fifty-nine millions of pounds, or less than 30,000 tons. The exports for 1880 were sixty-three and a half millions, or less than 32,000 tons.

Now it is a well-known fact that the sugar lands on Kauai, Oahu and Molokai are quite limited, and nearly all of them are at present under cane cultivation. On Maui there is still much uncultivated land adapted to cane, could water be had to irrigate it, but the supply of water is limited, and the enterprize of Colonel Spreckels will soon test the question as to how much of this land the water available can irrigate; outside of this, there remains very little unoccupied sugar land on Maui. On Hawaii the more desirable sugar lands have been taken up, and those that are not yet occupied, will remain so for many years, until harbors are provided or railroads constructed, by which the sugar can be marketed at a reasonable cost.

Taking these facts all into consideration, it is extremely doubtful whether the production of sugar in this group can, under the most favorable circumstances, increase during the present decade to over 50,000 tons, or one hundred millions of pounds; which is one-twentieth of the world's consumption, instead of two-thirds, as stated in the above extract. It may be safely stated that the entire production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands, will never equal the annually increasing consumption of California and the Pacific States, which for 1880 amounted to about eighty millions of pounds.

Yours, &c.,
H. M. WHITNEY.

Temperance Meeting.

An animated temperance meeting was held at the Bethel Vestry last Saturday evening. After a free discussion a committee was appointed to report at Fort Street Vestry next Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

It is pleasant to meet in our streets a few of our old whaling friends and ship-masters. Among them, we have lately shaken hands with Captains Manter, Campbell, Owens, George Smith, and Wing. The latter is associated with the old ship "Good Return," went to visit Honolulu, thirty years ago.

We would acknowledge from Mrs. Sinclair on Kauai, \$10.00, and from George Macfarlane, Esq., of Glasgow, \$50.00 for the Chinese church.

Also 3.00 for the Bethel from an unknown donor, giving his name as "Quarantine."

THE REV. ROBERT STEEL, D.D.—Some months ago this gentleman, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Sydney, also an author and editor, passed through Honolulu on his travels around the world. He announces his return to Sydney in the following paragraph, under date of Feb. 24th,

"I was happy to hear of your safe return to Honolulu. I got safely back to Sydney on the 31st Dec. and found that I had three grand-daughters to baptize. I had brought some water from the river Jordan and already I have baptized nine with it. There is nothing in the water or in the minister, however, to give efficacy. The grace of Christ is alone sufficient."

"I had the pleasure of preaching on Mount Zion in Jerusalem, in the Church of England's School. The Bishop opened the service with prayer. I had also the pleasure of preaching through an interpreter to some Protestant Copts in Luxor on the site of ancient Thebes. The Presbyterian Mission is doing a noble work in Egypt, chiefly among the Copts."

"My tour was a rich treat, affording me a sight of Honolulu, America, Canada, Great Britain, part of Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Holy Palestine and Egypt. I could, however, only take specimens in each country."

"I am now lecturing on Sunday evenings on Lessons from sacred places visited."

We have to thank Mr. Pierce for the following list of the strata passed through by the borer during the sinking of Mr. Dillingham's artesian well;—

	Feet.
Loom.....	10.
Gravel.....	8.
Boulders and Clay.....	3.
Gravel.....	20.
Brown Clay.....	50.
Coral.....	40.
Clay.....	60.
Coral.....	20.
Yellow Clay.....	20.
Black Sand.....	5.
Black Rock.....	8.
Red Rock.....	10.
Black Rock.....	1.
Black Rock with alternate layers of same, very hard.....	45.
	300

Flowing water was first struck at a depth of 250 feet. When down to 273 feet, 6 inches, Mr. Dillingham thought the flow was sufficient, and work was discontinued in the well. Mr. Pierce afterwards persuaded Mr. Dillingham to go down a little deeper. This was done and with satisfactory results; at the present depth of 300 feet, the flow is three times as great as it was at 273 feet.

Mr. A. D. Pierce, who has had so much success with artesian wells in this neighborhood, has now moved over his boring apparatus to Mr. Wing's place, on Liliha Street. The well there is down thirteen feet, but work is stopped at present, as Mr. Pierce is waiting for a new engine. This well is being bored at the joint expense of Mr. Wing, Mr. Fisher, Mr. S. K. Kaai, Mr. J. I. Dowsett, and Mr. S. D. Burrows, and the supply when obtained is to be available for the properties of all these gentlemen lying makai of Mr. Wing's. Before leaving Mr. Marques' neighborhood, Mr. Pierce put down a fifty-feet well for that gentleman near his house. Twelve feet of water was secured, which was a satisfactory result, the water being only required for pumping purposes.

ARTESIAN WELL AT MEEK RANCH.—Just as our paper was going to press, Mr. Pierce, the well-borer, announces the joyful intelligence that Mr. Campbell has a fine flowing well, only 80 feet deep and 750 feet above sea-level. This is cheering news to all interested in this new feature of Hawaiian enterprise.

Letter of President Garfield to his Class-mates in the Hawaiian Islands.

The following correspondence of the President of the United States of America with his friends, one of whom (J. M. A.) was with him during his course of study at Williams' College, is interesting as illustrating his kindly feelings towards Americans residing in these Islands.

MAKAWAO, December 22nd, 1880.

General James A. Garfield.—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, graduates of Williams' College, living on the island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, feel impelled to express their congratulations to you on your election to the office of President of the United States of America; although some of our number formerly addressed you on the occasion of your nomination; for mingled with the high gratification we feel in the triumph of the party that represents righteousness and national prosperity and progress, we feel a peculiar pleasure in seeing our Williams' College honored by the election of one of her sons to so high a position.

From our remembrance of the influence of our venerated President Hopkins and of the other Williams' instructors we would have had peculiar confidence in a selection from the roll of our alumni for any position, even the most responsible and honorable. And we say with cordial sincerity that your former expressions of your views and principles on public matters together with all your public career, makes us augur well for the future of the magnificent country whose government you are to lead; and we hope that with your consideration of the vast interests of that nation, you will feel an interest in this little country of the Hawaiian Islands, which was civilized and christianized by Americans, and which has so large a proportion of its population composed of people from the United States of America, conducting its business and commerce and exerting a paramount influence for good government and for the progress of Christianity, that it feels as keen an interest in American affairs as though it were one of the United States; nestling like a tropical bird under the wing of the American eagle.

Besides us who subscribe our names from this district on Maui are many other graduates of Williams College and of other American institutions, on the other islands, who would gladly unite with us in these congratulations.

We are sincerely and respectfully yours,

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,
AMASA PRATT,
THOMAS H. ROUSE,
GEO. E. BECKWITH,
SAMUEL T. ALEXANDER,
ABRAM PRATT,
W. C. BIXBY.

MENTOR, OHIO, February 14th, 1881

Dear Friends: Your letter of the 24th December came duly to hand. Though many duties press upon me, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of turning aside for a moment to thank you for the happiness which your kind words have given me.

Of the many congratulations which come to me, none are dearer or more cheering than those I receive from the graduates of "Old Williams."

With kindest regards to each and every one of you, I remain, very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD.
To Messrs. J. M. Alexander, Amasa Pratt, Thomas H. Rouse, Geo. E. Beckwith, Samuel J. Alexander, Abram Pratt, W. C. Bixby, of Makawao, Hawaiian Islands.

—Gazette, March 30th.

New Church on Hawaii.

H. M. Whitney, thus writes, under date of March 15th:—

"The new Pahala Church, located on the Hawaiian Agricultural Company's Plantation, in Kan, Hawaii, was dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 27. Rev. J. Kauhane, conducted the service in Hawaiian, the audience being composed of foreigners, as well as natives. The church edifice is small, but very neat, built with gothic windows and stained glass, and has a seating capacity for about two hundred persons. It is intended for the joint use of foreigners and Hawaiians, residing in the neighborhood. The entire cost will not exceed \$1600; and yet the natives say it is the prettiest and most attractive house of worship on Hawaii. The foreign population, resident within three or four miles of this church, numbers forty or fifty, while the Chinese and Hawaiians will swell the number to two or three hundred."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 27—German bk Atalanta, Mohrmann, 122 days from Bremen
 28—Norwegian bk Beta, —, days from Maui
 Mar 1—Am bkine W H Dimond, Houdlett, 15 days from San Francisco
 1—Hav'n brig Pomare, Tripp, 39 days from Jaluit
 1—Am bk D C Murray, Ravens, 17½ days from S F
 3—Brig North Star, Moorhouse, 31 days from Departure Bay
 3—bkine San Luis from Port Townsend
 Feb 14—Am schr W H Meyer, Howe, 13 days from S F
 15—Steam whaler Belvidere, Manter, from a cruise
 17—Hav'n bk Kalakaua, Jenks, from San Francisco
 18—Hav'n star Iwalani, Cutler, 10 days from S F
 18—Am bkine Eureka, Nordberg, 30 dys fm Nanaimo
 19—Ger str Lydia, China
 19—Ann bkine Katie Flickinger, Young, 21 days from Port Townsend
 20—Ger stur Lydia, Bolen, 21 days from Canton
 22—Ann schr Compeer, Birkholm, 22 days from P T
 23—Missionary brig Morning Star, 45 dys fm Ponape
 24—P M S S Australia, Cargill, from San Francisco

DEPARTURES.

Feb 27—Am brig T W Lucas, Wentworth, for Port Townsend
 27—Norwegian bk Retajilo, Howard, for Sydney
 Mar 1—Am bkine J A Falkenburg, Anderson, for S F
 1—Am schr Ida McKay, Johnson, for San Francisco
 Feb 12—China stur, Mee Foo, Cunningham, for Hong K
 12—Am bk Jenny Pitts, Selvert, for Port Townsend
 12—Am bkine San Luis, McDonald, for San Francisco
 12—Am bgue North star, Morehouse, for Port Townd
 15—Am bkine W H Dimond, Houdlett, for San F
 16—Am steam whaler Belvidere, Manter, for cruise
 19—Am bk D C Murray, Ravens, San Francisco
 22—P M S S Australia, Cargill, Australia
 23—Ger bk Atalanta, San Francisco
 23—Eng bk Lady Lampson, San Francisco
 23—Am bg Hesperian, San Francisco
 24—Am bk Martha Kideout, Wickberg, Pt Townsend
 24—Sch Vivid, Cawley, Fannings Island

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per T W Lucas, Feb 26—Thomas Mahan, John O'Neill, Myles Walsh.
 For San Francisco, per J A Falkenburg, Feb 23—P Franzen, C Gadenmeyer wife and child, E G Waller, Capt Harlow and daughter, John Murhead, Robert Rangleley, Mrs J G Mc Key, F Wegmann, Fred Delmer, Geo Doriot, Henry Schneider, Geo Fanning, D S Sears, Robert Salter, Peter Monahan, T Casey, Frank Williams.
 From Jaluit, per Pomare, March 2—74 men, 13 women, New Hebrides.)
 From San Francisco, per W H Dimond, March 1—Mrs Lake, Mrs M Morris, Mrs Frazier, Miss A Boyd, Louis A stockley, John Weir wife and child.
 From San Francisco, per D C Murray, March 2—Mrs D A Hingle and daughter, Mrs J S Russell, E C Stevens, C Minnie, N C Walton Jr, Mrs Weston Horn, Mr and Mrs Lancaster and child, Mrs George Keedle, Augustus Barry, John Mayhew, Henry Tillson, John Dwerr, Joseph Hanley.
 From San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, March 9—H M Moore, John Young, George Maguire.
 From Canton, per Septima, March 7—711 Chinese.
 For San Francisco, per W H Dimond, March 14—G Stockley, Mrs Geo F Wells, Miss Cushing, Mrs M Morris, Mrs Lake, Capt Blake, wife and child, James Oldire, Ch Denaveuann, Miss Wilkes and child, Miss M A Rice.
 From San Francisco, per W H Meyer, March 14—C F A Stroud, Kaufmann, J H King and 2 children, Miss Anna Bruse.
 From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, March 17—James Scott, wife and five children, Chas A Prindle, A Morgan, John Enstrom, Chas Muller, E S Smith, John Hirscher.
 For Hong Kong, per Mee-Foo, March 12—40 Chinese, and 173 passengers in transit from San Francisco.
 From Fanning's Island, per Vivid, March 12—A Sales.
 From San Francisco, per Iwalani, March 18—J Simmons and wife, R Limbarth, E Heatherly, Mark Hannah, Jas Finning, Lewis Fowler, and 5 Chinese.
 From San Francisco, per R M S Australia, March 13—Miss C P Swain, Miss E Lehman, Miss L Lehman, Mr A Colman, Capt T G Campbell, Mr B F Wing, O F Shipman, Capt L C Owen, Mrs Hyman, Richard Green, G K Kopulur, J Lewis, Mrs Lewis, Master Lewis, Jas Kelly, I M Thompson, Mrs Thompson, J M Lawlor, S P Starr, J E Potter and wife, D Buckley, E B Richards, Chas Williams, John Anderson, Wm Morrissey, M Doves, Thos Austin, Robt Bittner, N T Viera and daughter, A Chari, wife and family, A Leach, J D Roberts, Miss Chase, F Swift, and 3 Chinese.
 For San Francisco, per City of New York, March 27—Mr and Miss Burnham, Capt J Brown, wife and 2 children, C K Gardner, Mrs Bonner and 2 children, Miss G S Parke, J Moore, J Weir, Mr Weston and wife, Mr Weston and daughter, Dr Marren, wife and child, W McLean, G A Carter, Mr Ward, wife and 4 children, J J Trout, C Buckley, J J Davis, Wong Lee.

MEMORANDA.

Report of barkentine W H Dimond, Capt Houdlett.—Left San Francisco Feb 14: wind light, weather pleasant.

Took trades in latitude 26° N 132 W and kept them to port: 15 days passage.

Report of bark Atalanta, Capt Mohrmann.—Left Bremen Oct 28, wind strong from the E then drew around to S W with heavy sea and rain squall. Passed Point Texel 29 at 12 m weather moderate: passed through Straits of Dover Nov 1, fine weather, with easterly winds to 35 S crossed the Equator on Nov 26 in longitude 32° W, passed through Le Maire Straits 29 Dec, strong breeze from W, heavy sea rounded the cape in 58° 38' S, very heavy swell on and fresh breeze from the NW. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific on the 11th Feb in 117° W. Encountered heavy rain storms for three days. Took NE trades in 9° N 125 W, and came with them to port vessel making from Feb 16 to Feb 23, (date of arrival off the islands) on an average of 210 miles per day. 123 days passage.

Report of bark D C Murray, Capt Ravens.—Left San Francisco Feb 12, wind S E strong, sea heavy; on the 13th wind shifted to N light and so continued to within 3 days sail of port, Feb 25 strong trades fine weather, and arrived in port, March 1, 17½ days' passage. Sighted French barque with painted ports in ballast bound North. She set signals but could not make them out.

Report of brigantine North Star, Capt G F Moorhouse.—Sailed from Departure Bay Feb 1, wind strong from the S with very heavy sea. Feb 5 same weather, at 9 p m of this date shipped a sea which carried away after hatchhouse, but did no other damage, passed latitude of San Francisco in 12° W, wind S, and heavy sea. In latitude 26° N, longitude 150° W, took NE trades. On Feb 27 wind from the S which shifted on the 28th to fresh northerly. Arrived in port March 3rd, 31 days passage. Left bark John M Clerk in port, of departure loading coal, for Wellington, New Zealand.

Report of schr W H Meyer, Capt Howe.—Sailed from San Francisco March 1, wind N and NW, weather pleasant. Took trades in 27° N, longitude 130°, and kept them right along. Made Coco Head, March 13th at 9 p m, and took pilot on board at 6 a m on the 14th; 12½ days passage.

Report of schr Vivid, Capt Cawley.—Left Honolulu, Feb 17, wind WNW, weather pleasant, and had continued fine weather with good breeze all the way to Fannings Island, making the passage in 6 days and 18 hours. Heavy surf on at Fannings' Island; so after landing mails, we stood around and dropped into Whalemans Bay and discharged cargo. Sailed again from Fannings Island for Honolulu, March 1st, wind variable from N to SE, with heavy rain and sea. Had continued bad weather to the Islands, and arrived in Honolulu harbor, March 12th, 10½ days passage.

Report of bark Kalakaua, Captain Jenks.—Left San Francisco, March 1st, at 2 p m, wind N, moderate, weather pleasant, took "trades" in lat 24° N, lon 133°, heavy swell from N. Sighted the island of Molokai at 10 a m, and hove too off Diamond Head at 11 p m on the 16th. Took pilot on board at 7 a m on the 17th, and arrived in port same date. Carried skysails clear through; 15½ days passage.

Report of bark Eureka, Captain Nordberg.—Left Royal Roads, Feb 26th, came through Straits of Fuca with SE winds; on the 27th passed Cape Flattery. First 9 days out had a series of gales from SSE, S, and SSW, followed by light winds and baffling squalls, afterwards NNW winds, with rain squalls, which finally increased to a hurricane, accompanied with a heavy cross sea, which broke over vessel in every direction, and washed away portion of deck load and stove in water casks and bulwarks, was compelled to run before the wind for two days and also compelled to jettison the remaining portion of deck load to save ship. March 10th, the wind decreased to a moderate breeze, but heavy sea still running. Took trades in latitude 26° N, longitude 132° W. Thence to port light winds; sighted Molokai, March 17th at noon, and arrived at Honolulu, March 18th, at 8 a m, 20 days passage—all well.

Report of the bkine Katie Flickinger, Capt Young.—Sailed from Port Townsend, Feb 26, passed Cape Flattery, Feb 27, wind light S and SW, sea heavy, a WNW swell. Passed lat of San Francisco, in lon 129° W. Took trades in 32° N, 131° W, and kept them to port. Arrived off Honolulu, March 18th. Took pilot on board at daylight on the 19th, and dropped anchor in Honolulu harbor at 9 a.m. same date, 31 days passage.

Report of the R M S S Australia, Cargill, Commander.—Left San Francisco on March 13th, and discharged her pilot off Golden Gate 5:20 p. m., met with strong winds and cloudy weather; encountered a fresh gale and high NW sea on the 14th; fresh breeze and cloudy weather with passing squalls on the 15th, met with light unsteady winds and smooth sea from the 16th to the 20th; sighted the island of Molokai at 3 a m of the 21st and received pilot off Honolulu at noon.

Report of the brigantine Morning Star, Captain Bray.—Sailed from Honolulu, June 21st, 1880 and had light winds and splendid weather to Butara Rai, where we arrived 23 days out. Communicated with shore and finally anchored from thence proceeded to Apiang, Gilbert Islands and landed Messrs. Walkup and Taylor and their families, also S. Kahes and wife, native teachers. The brig Hazard left the same day that we arrived. Sailed from Apiang on the 4th of August, and touched at the following islands of the Gilbert Group, Mareki, Apemama, Tapiteua, Maiana and Tarawa, and from this latter port returned to Apiang arriving back on the 27th of August. During the trip among these

islands mentioned, had extraordinarily pleasant weather. After obtaining water, sailed again on the 30th of August, for a second cruise through the Gilbert Group, and arrived back at Apiang, on the 1st of October. Nothing of special moment occurred during this cruise. October 2nd, sailed for Kusaie, of the Caroline Islands, and arrived there on the 16th of October. Sailed from thence for the Marshall Islands on the 22nd of October, and afterwards to the Mortlock Group and other islands to the westward. Arrived at Ponape, 29th January, and replenished water and fuel. Sailed Feb 7th for Honolulu, and arrived in port, March 22nd; 45 days' passage, and from a cruise of 9 months and one day. All well.

MARRIAGES.

BRUNS—PERRINS.—In this city, March 1st, by Rev. A. O. Forbes, J. H. BRUNS, Jr., to Miss ANNIE PERRINS of San Francisco.

VIERRA—MENDONSA.—In this city, March 30th, by Rev. S. C. DAMON. Mr. JAMES VIERRA to Miss MARY MENDONSA, now of Honolulu, but formerly of Jacksonville, Illinois.

DEATHS.

RAND.—Died, February 11, at sea, on board the Morning Star, THOMAS WILLIAM RAND, aged 2 years, 4 months, son of Mr. F. E. Rand, Missionary of A. B. C. F. M., on the island of Ascension. The remains of the child were brought to Honolulu and deposited in the Mission cemetery at Kawaiahou Church, where an impressive funeral gathering was convened and services held on the afternoon of March 24th.

O'BRIEN.—Died at Queen's Hospital, 22d of February, Mr. James O'Brien, a native of New York State, and his parents now reside in Amsterdam, New York. He came from San Francisco on board the "Discovery," about 4 months ago. He was a beneficiary of the Ladies Strangers Friend Society.

PURVIS.—On the 5th, of March, at Kohala, Hawaii, to the inexpressible grief of her family, Annie Josephine Purvis, the beloved daughter of Robert and Annie Purvis, aged 19 years.

REDINGTON.—In this city, suddenly, March 6th, MICHAEL HARVEY REDINGTON, a native of the County of Waterford, Ireland, aged 68 years. The deceased having resided continuously in this city since 1846, having first arrived here in H. M. B. S. *Hazard*, in 1843. He was the last survivor but one of the members of the first Fire Company organized in the year 1850, of which W. C. Parke was foreman. Mr. REDINGTON leaves three sons and four daughters, one of the former a resident in Perth, South America.

O'NEIL.—In this city, March 13th, J. O'NEIL, after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude. Was a native of Limerick, Ireland; about 70 years of age and had resided in this city since 1852.

HENRY NEW.—At Waikae, Hilo, Hawaii, March 13th, a native of Christchurch, New Zealand, aged about 29 years. New Zealand papers please copy.

BARTOW.—In this city, March 17th, 1881, C. S. BARTOW, native of the State of New York, born Nov. 10, 1818.

BEERS.—In this city, March 18th, of heart disease, HENRY A. BEERS, a native of the State of New York, and for the past 22 years a resident of these Islands. Aged 48. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

JONES.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst. at 1 p. m., at her residence, Alewa, Honolulu, MAE MOE, the beloved wife of W. C. Jones, aged 28 years.

AXIN.—At Kailhi, on March 23, EMELINE, beloved wife of Axin, and daughter of the late Henry Gordon, of Waialua. Aged 19 years.

CARD.

Mrs. Maren, wife of Dr. Maren, formerly of Waialuku, desires to return her grateful acknowledgments to all in Honolulu and at Waialuku who have so kindly and generously contributed to aid her in returning to friends in the Eastern States.

Information Wanted.

Concerning Warren Bills, who left home on a whaling voyage in the schooner "Roswell King" in 1870; and now supposed to be on some vessel in the Pacific. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received at the office of the FRIEND.

Respecting Benjamin Robbins, formerly of Cincinnati, who is reported to have gone to Australia, in 1851, but subsequently is reported to have returned to the Sandwich Islands and died in the vicinity of Honolulu. Any information relating to him will be gladly received by the Editor, or his son L. L. Robbins, Oberlin, Ohio.

"THE FRIEND,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY SAMUEL C. DAMON.

TERMS:

One Copy per Annum.....\$2.00
 Two Copies per Annum.....3.00
 Foreign Subscribers, including postage.....2.50

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LIFE'S ANSWER.

I know not if the dark or bright
Shall be my lot :
If that wherein my hopes delight,
Be best or not.

It may be mine to drag for years
Toil's heavy chain ;
Or day and night my meat be tears
On bed of pain.

Dear faces may surround my hearth
With smiles and glee ;
Or I may dwell alone, and mirth
Be strange to me.

My bark is anchored to the strand
By breath Divine,
And on the helm there rests a Hand
Other than mine.

One who has known in storm to sail,
I have on board ;
Above the raging of the gale
I hear my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smite—
I shall not fall ;
If sharp 'tis short, if long 'tis light ;
He tempers all.

Safe to the land ! safe to the land !
The end is this ;
And then with Him go hand-in-hand
Far into bliss.

Dean Alford.

ANOTHER CHINESE CHRISTIAN COLONY.

It affords us great satisfaction to announce, that there arrived by the Septima, about 40 additional Christian Chinese, accompanied by one who has been employed for three years, by the American Missionary; Rev. Dr. Happer, in mission work. Dr. H. thus commends him, under date of Canton, December 6th: "There is a young man goes out by the Septima, Mr. Tsang Kwai, who has been a Colporteur, for me, for three years. He is a useful man. Has a good knowledge of the Bible, and a good character. I would suggest him as one who might be employed in Christian work. His wife is a Christian, with a good education and could teach a girl's school, or a class of women, and his sister has also been through a boarding school for girls among the Germans."

We are most happy to learn that P. C. Jones, Esq., has engaged these laborers for the Kau District, and made generous provision for Mr. Tsang Kwai and family to act as their pastor. The Hawaiian Board contributes \$100 per annum for his support. The importance of having these Christian settlements of Chinese at Kohala, Makawao, and Kau, cannot be overestimated. It is the Christian Chinese far more than the "Heathen Chinese," who bring their families, wives and children.

The labors of Moody & Sankey, as revivalists in San Francisco, resulted, says the *Bulletin*, in adding on Sunday March 6th, five hundred and fifty-two new members to the "orthodox" churches of the city. "The wickedest city in the world," needs revival and reform; and we hope that in future it will send us only good Moody men.

Evangelistic Movement in Germany.

During our sojourn in Berlin, Germany, last summer, it was our privilege to meet the Rev. Mr. Davies, who has been acting as Agent of the British and Foreign Bible society for many years. He is married to a lady from one of the best families in the Empire. The following report of his late address in London, we find in the *New York Observer*, and we feel confident many of our readers will peruse it with interest:

"Rev. Mr. Davies said that 11,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures have been circulated in Germany and Switzerland, and spoke as follows of the spiritual change that has taken place: "Twenty-five years ago, when I was a student at the University of Berlin, one of its most distinguished and aged pastors told me that when he came to the city there were not more than three ministers who believed in the Divinity of Christ, or preached Paul's doctrine of justification by faith; and now he said the difficulty would be to find three who did not at least profess to. Another clergyman, who has also now gone to his final home, told me that when he first wished to establish a missionary prayer meeting in the city, there was not a church or a school-house in the whole city which would be placed at his disposal. The only place they could meet in was a carpenter's shop, which was once a month cleared out for the occasion. Now, I do not believe there is a single church in all Berlin which would be refused for the preaching of a missionary sermon. Twenty-five years ago, when I was there, a student fresh from my English ideas, I could not dissociate the idea of a vital Church from a flourishing Sunday school, but when I talked to my friends there in orthodox Lutheran circles about the Sunday schools, the very idea was to them a horror, because they had an aversion to anything like lay interference in clerical teaching. When I talked to Rationalistic ministers, their objections were equally strong, but of a perfectly different kind. And now in the city of Berlin itself there are nearly fifty schools, with 700 teachers, and 12,000 Sunday scholars. Six years ago there was nothing in Berlin like a city missionary, in the sense in which we use the term here. There were three persons called city missionaries, but they were simply almoners of the bounty of the rich. There is now a flourishing city institution with twenty-five city missionaries and three ordained superintendents. By your activity you have compelled the Pope to give the Bible to the people. It has become impossible to keep the Bible out of the Catholic homes, and the Pope himself has sanctioned a translation of the Scriptures—the whole Bible. He sanctioned a translation with notes, but the Diocesan Bishops have sanctioned the Bible without notes, so that in addition to what we are doing now, this Bible is being circulated, and I venture to say that more than a million copies of the Holy Scriptures have been circulated among the Roman Catholics of Germany."

A STEP TOWARDS POSTAL UNION OR CHAOS.

It appears that the Postmaster General of U. S., at Washington, has addressed a letter to the Hawaiian Government intimating that the present existing treaty between this Government and the U. S. Government must cease at the end of six months. Hence unless we are brought into harmony with other civilized nations, we are thrown back upon the old chaotic state of Postal affairs. We should suppose there could be but one way for the Government to proceed, and that forthwith we must come into the International Postal treaty. But we hear the cry, this Island Government cannot afford the expense, better wait and count the cost! Why even now this Government is subsidizing the steamers at the rate of \$1000 per month. Now this subsidy will be utilized.

We rejoice to learn that the Minister of the Interior has appointed Dr. Hyde, Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, a committee to study up the subject. Let us now have "Postal Cards," "P. O. Orders," and a few of the conveniences of other civilized nations. One in 20, if not one in 10, of all letters posted in the United States for these Islands, come marked "Short Paid."

New Mariner's Home, Portland, Oregon.

The Rev. R. S. Stubbs, Seaman's Chaplain, at Portland, and other friends of the Seaman, are making their appeal to the world to build a House for Seaman. Funds in part, have already been secured, but \$6000 additional are needed. Sunday-schools in Oregon are aiding, \$12.50 buys 1,000 of bricks! Any one disposed to aid, may feel assured his donation will go for a good object. We should be glad to transmit any contributions for this worthy object.

The Rev. Mr. Stubbs concludes his appeal with the following paragraph, which opens up a new feature in the commerce and shipping of the Pacific Ocean:—

"I am emboldened to make this suggestion, because from present appearances Honolulu and Portland are soon to become near neighbors, and our steamers which now run between San Francisco and this place, are to be taken off that route and put on the Honolulu route, in connection with two large steamers now in process of completion in Roach's yard at Philadelphia. They are being built ostensibly for the coal trade between "Frisco" and Wellington Bay, but in reality to constitute a part of a fleet to be run in the China trade through Portland by Hon. Henry Villard's great transcontinental railroad route, the prospective rival of the Central Pacific.

According to these current rumors we are now on the eve of unprecedented changes, and the opening of channels of commerce which shall greatly curtail the distance between China (Pekin) and England (London), and in these changes the prospect is that Honolulu will soon (say within five years) become one of our nearest neighbors.

It would be very pleasant we think to the public of Honolulu to have an interest in our proposed Home. \$50 constitutes a life member, \$25 a lady."

New York LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report!

ASSETS (Cash).....	\$38,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....	8,000,000
CASH SURPLUS.....	7,000,000

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Special Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

The only Company that issues Tontine Investment Policies. Being practically An Endowment Policy at the Usual Rates.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, ng street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, rner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, ng street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaunakapili. District meetings in rious chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting ery Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of t. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father ermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services ery Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUNAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, retania street, near Nuanua. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every ednesday at 7½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alid Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., ev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary athedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. nglish services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy ouse at 10 A. M.

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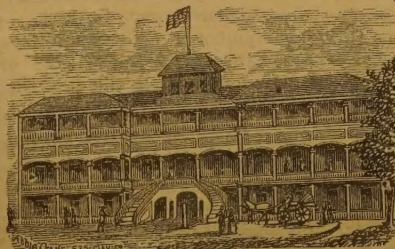
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but the other good qualities of the establishment are due to
the admirable care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Burr.—
Olet-in.—Cheltenham Chronicle, May 30th, 1876.—11
Queen's Square, W. C., London. [Day or longer.] au2

Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

THIS PAGE

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meets the third Thursday of every month, at the Lyceum, for business and discussion. All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

Young men, and especially those recently arrived in the city, are affectionately urged to attend the Sunday evening prayer-meeting, in the vestry of Fort St. Church, at 6:45 P. M.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

President, Dr. J. M. Whitney; Vice President, E. C. Damon; Secretary, W. A. Kinney; Treasurer, C. A. Peterson.

Reading Room Committee—E. Dunscombe.
Editor—Wm. R. Castle, Editor of the 8th page of *The Friend* for this quarter.

Chinese Mission Committee—Rev. S. C. Damon, H. Waterhouse, J. B. Atherton, Rev. C. M. Hyde.
Entertainment Committee—William O. Smith, T. H. Davies.

Employment Committee—S. B. Dole, E. Dunscombe, B. F. Dillingham.

Committee to Visit the Hospital and Prison.—G. C. Lees, E. Dempsey, W. W. Hall, Dr. C. M. Hyde.

Committee of Early Meeting at Fort-street Church—Dr. J. M. Whitney, G. C. Lees.

The arrival of a ship with immigrants from Norway during the past few months, opens a new avenue for filling our sparsely populated country. As a rule one can understand that these people are Lutherans, sober, industrious and quiet, in favor of education and justice. As such they are people to be desired, and if more can be procured, Norway and Sweden had better be drawn from at public expense, than the Pacific Islands or the insular dependancies of Portugal, or any other Roman Catholic country. This question of what class of citizens will immigrants make hereafter, is of far greater importance than the immediate one of fitness for working on sugar plantations. Every true friend of Hawaii, will look at this important matter in this light and not simply for present needs. As domestic servants these North of Europe people are very highly valued in the United States, much to the disgust of the hitherto imperious Irish. As for Chinese immigration, it appears as if we shall have all we need without any encouragement, on the contrary some measures to compel a fair proportion of women, or the coming of families in place of men only, are urgently necessary.

The *Notes and Bulletin* is sent us this mail from the New Bedford, Mass., Y. M. C. A., a little sheet containing the record of a good deal of work. They are seeking to get hold of the boys, and advertise meetings for them. A decidedly unique card containing some supposed illustration of what may be seen at the Natural History and other lectures. An illustrated rebus may be seen also (sent by that Association) by those who desire to puzzle over it, by calling on the editor of this page.

YOUNG MEN FOR ACTION.—Stanley says of Mirambo, the redoubtable independent chieftain of Central Africa, that his band was chiefly made up of very young men. He quotes Mirambo's own words in accounting for this fact. They were, in substance, as follows: "The middle aged and old men don't fight half so well as the young fellows, for these listen to my words. They have sharper eyes, and their young limbs enable them to move with the ease of serpents or the rapidity of zebras, and a few words will give them the heart of lions. In all my wars with the Arabs, it was an army of youths that gave me victory, boys without beards. Fifteen of my young men died one day, because I said I must have a certain cloth that was thrown down as a challenge."

A parallel devotion to Christ would make an "army of youths" such as the Association ought to furnish, led by wise counsels and inspired by the voice of their great Leader, invincible. May not pastors find a hint towards success in this confession of a natural leader of men in the wilds of Africa.—Rev. J. H. E. in *Watchman*.

A Christian brother, one who does not at all underrate Christian effort, asks the following questions, and we ask some of our membership to answer these questions, that we may have them recorded in our next:

First. What is your Association doing?

Second. Will not the same effort put forth by the few who are workers in your Association accomplish far more good if made in the church?

Third. Are you accomplishing anything for young men?

Fourth. Are you reaping any spiritual fruit in answer to your labors?

Fifth. Why not disband the Young Men's Christian Association of Savannah and secure all effort now put forth by the few in its behalf, directly for the church?

A person at Newcastle who had a house to let took an applicant for it to the top floor, spoke of the distant prospect, and added "We can see Durham Cathedral on a Sunday." "On a Sunday," said the listener, "and pray why not on a Monday?" "Why," said he, "because on the week days great furnaces and pits are pouring forth their smoke and we cannot see so far; indeed, we can scarcely see at all; but when the fires are out our views are wide." Is not this a true symbol of our Sabbath days when we are in the spirit? The smoke of the world no more beclouds the heavens, and we see almost up to the golden gates.

St. Louis sends us the *Monthly Bulletin* of its Association, which contains a small picture of their commodious buildings, purchased through the energy and assistance of Mr. Moody. How about a building for the Honolulu Y. M. C. A? Is it not about time we moved in the matter?

The entry of our little Hawaiian Kingdom into the International Postal Union, would vastly facilitate postal intercourse, besides ensuring the receipt and delivery of no inconsiderable amount of matter which never comes, because stamped only according to the Postal Union rate. We don't need any legislation, for the act of 1875 provides for this, but we do need a man to put the thing through. The question is—Who is he? No one who manufactures and urges objections needed.

With the opening of the New Year we have received many papers and other Y. M. C. A. records hitherto not sent to us. In the extent of country represented, the extend from the extreme west to the farthest east and from the north to the south. It is probable that besides our somewhat limited correspondence, many of these Associations became aware of our far off existence through the comprehensive and valuable Year Book of the United States and Canada Associations.

Young men ought to be the moving force of any country. Those who are unwilling to stand up and take the brunt of the fight, not only in individual but national matters, are worthy only failure. In this view the question of immigration concerns them vitally, and they ought not to let the matter take care of itself till our community is filled with nondescript population. If they can do nothing else, then let them create a strong public sentiment.

The young peoples meeting conducted by our Association, held Sunday evening in the Fort Street Church parlors, continues to be well attended in spite of the prevalence of the smallpox. The usual weekly attendance numbers far from fifty, and there is considerable interest exhibited. What effect the increase of smallpox will have remains to be seen. It ought to have some effect, that of stimulating earnestness in charity. There is much need of both.

The Y. M. C. A., of Springfield, Ill., publishes a month ahead the names of the leaders and the lists of subjects for the weekly prayer and social meetings, and the notice closes with the valuable suggestion "Always bring a friend with you." We ought to adopt this for our monthly meetings, to say nothing of the Sunday evening gathering for prayer and conference.

Not the least interesting of the receipts by the last mail was the monthly journal entitled *Chinese Millions*, published in London, and edited by J. H. Taylor. It is an exceedingly interesting report of the work of the missions to the Chinese. At a future day we shall notice more largely its contents.

Savannah, Georgia, appears to have a Y. M. C. A. Association, if one may judge from the Savannah *Herald*, a monthly publication about the size of our *FRIEND*, and full of interesting matter, of which shows active and earnest work.